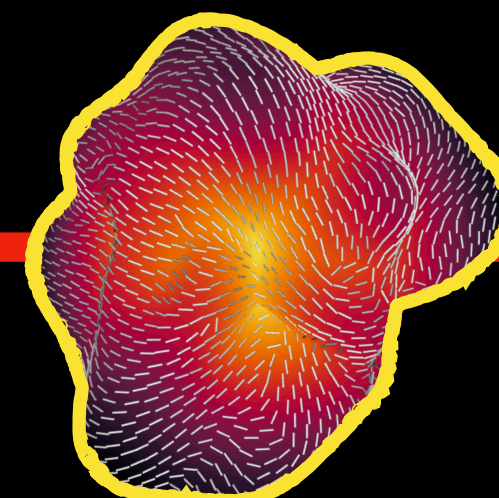
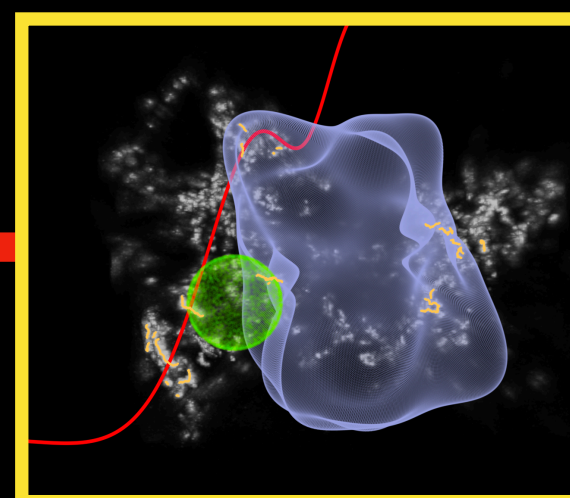
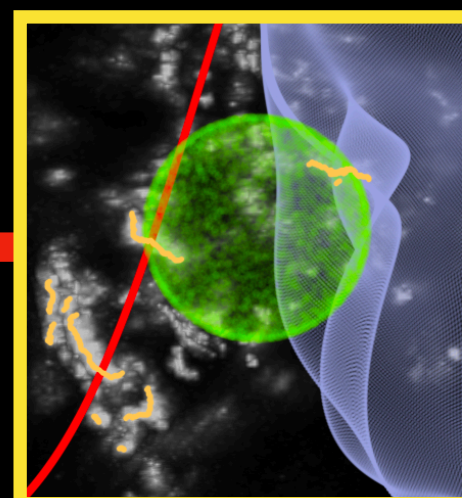
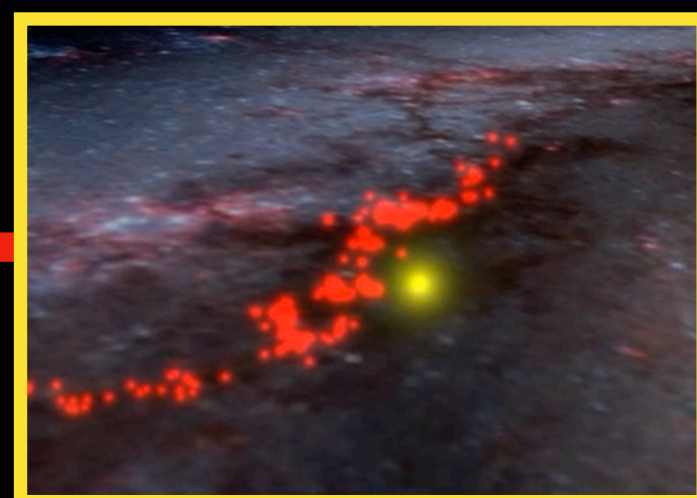


glue-ing together the Milky Way

Alyssa Goodman, Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian



Data Collection

- Pelgrims2020_A+A_636_A17_Imax10_MW3D[HDU1]
- Zucker2021_ApJ_919_35_spines_MW3D[HDU1]
- Alves2020_Nat_578_237_MW3D[HDU1]
- Bialy2021_ApJL_919_L5_MW3D[HDU1]
- Foley2022_arXiv_2212.01405_OrionShell_MW3D[HDU1]
- Reid2019_ApJ_885_131_LocalArmFit_MW3D[HDU1]
- Reid2019_ApJ_885_131_SGNArmFit_MW3D[HDU1]
- Reid2019_ApJ_885_131_MW3D[HDU1]
- Hunt2023_arXiv_2303.13424_MW3D[HDU1]
- Lallement2019_A+A_625_A135_Split_MW3D[HDU1]
- Edenhofer_2023_3D_Dust_XYZ_Revised-2

Plot Layers - Earth/Planet/Sky Viewer (WWT)

- distance picker (Bialy2021_ApJL_919_L5_MW3D[HDU1])
- Bialy2021_ApJL_919_L5_MW3D[HDU1]
- distance picker (Hunt2023_arXiv_2303.13424_MW3D[HDU1])
- ONeill2023_LocalBubbleB_VectorPointCloud_MW3D[HDU1]
- Hunt2023_arXiv_2303.13424_MW3D[HDU1]
- Reid2019_ApJ_885_131_SGNArmFit_MW3D[HDU1]
- Reid2019_ApJ_885_131_LocalArmFit_MW3D[HDU1]
- Lallement2019_A+A_625_A135_Split_MW3D[HDU1]
- Pelgrims2020_A+A_636_A17_Imax10_MW3D[HDU1]

Size Color

Fixed

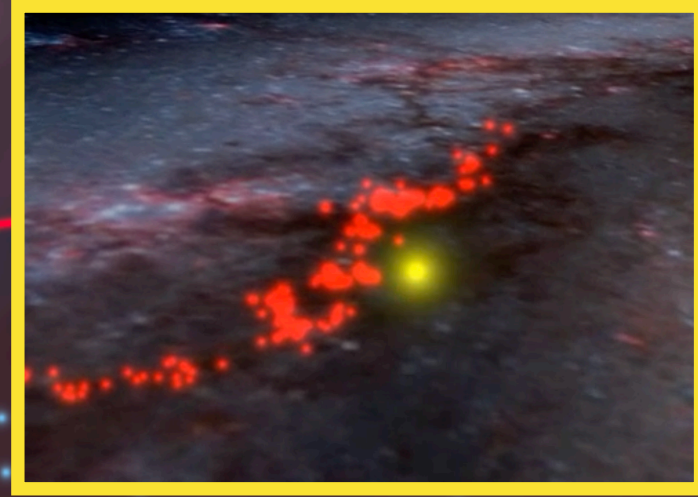
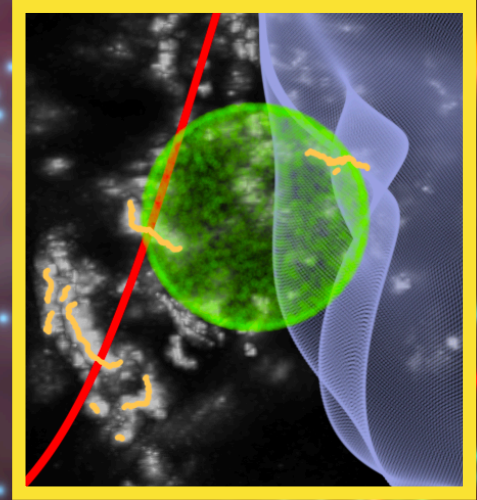
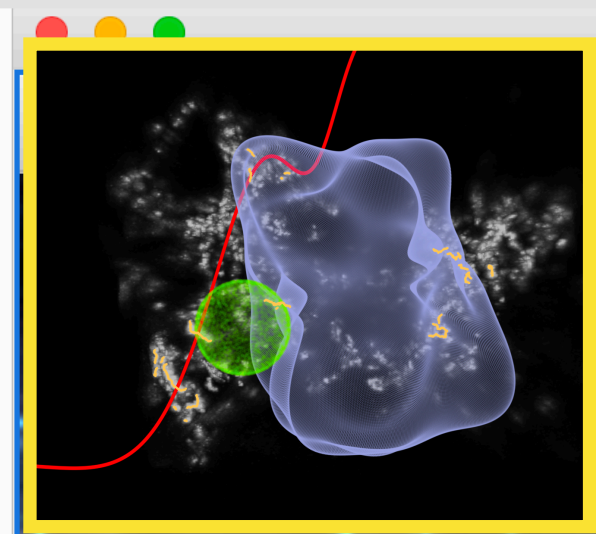
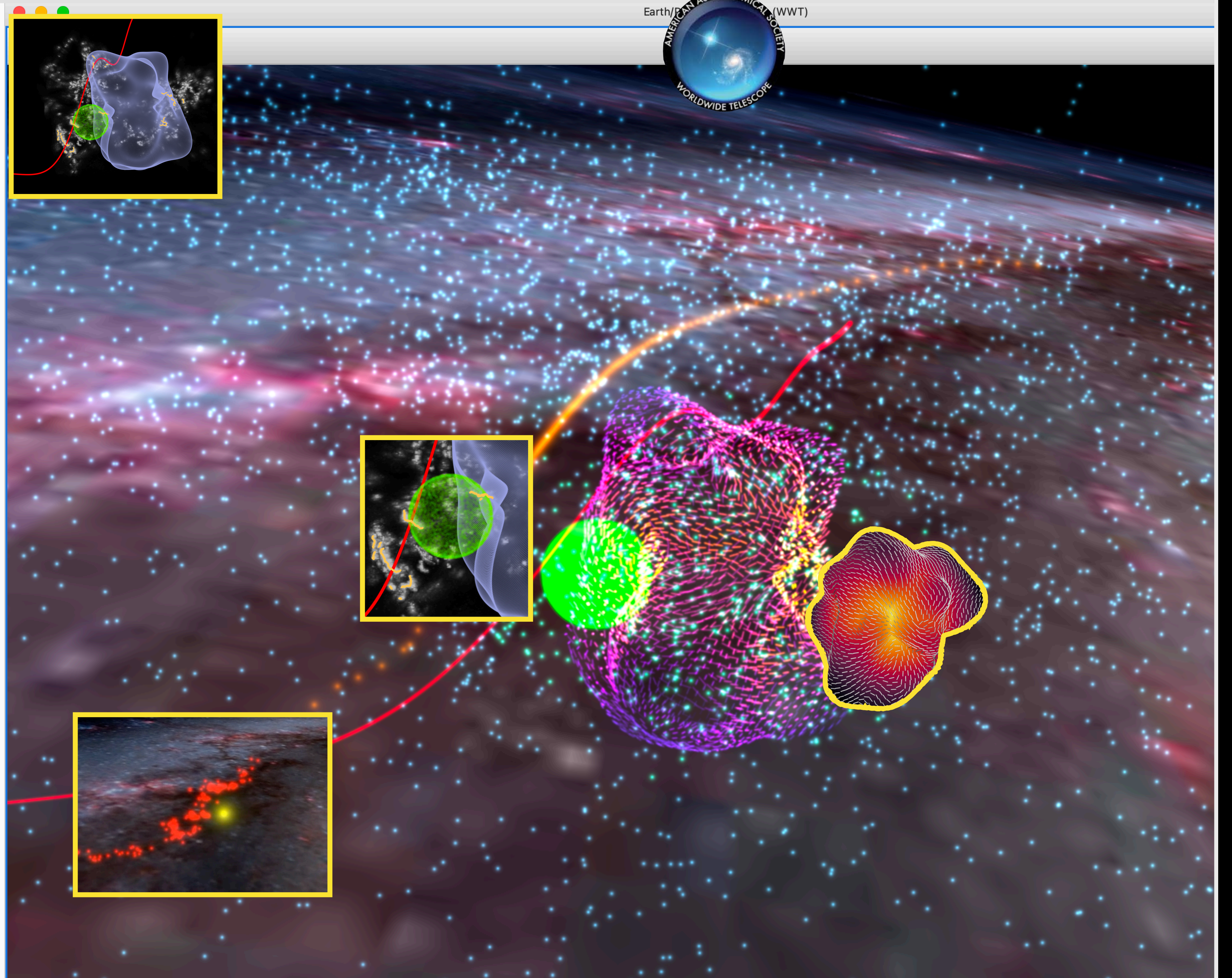
Slider control for layer visibility

Center view on layer

Plot Options - Earth/Planet/Sky Viewer (WWT)

- Mode: Milky Way
- Frame: Galactic
- Longitude: GLON
- Latitude: GLAT
- Distance: Distance
- pc

3D overview WWT 3D 3D dust stars WWT overlay CO



Explore

“The *best* roads are two-way.”

Explain



What is glue?

multidimensional data exploration

It's not an acronym.

It is open-source software that
glues data,
glues graphs &
glues tools.

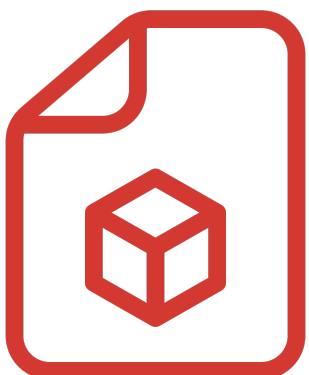
data



numbers (tables, arrays, spreadsheets)

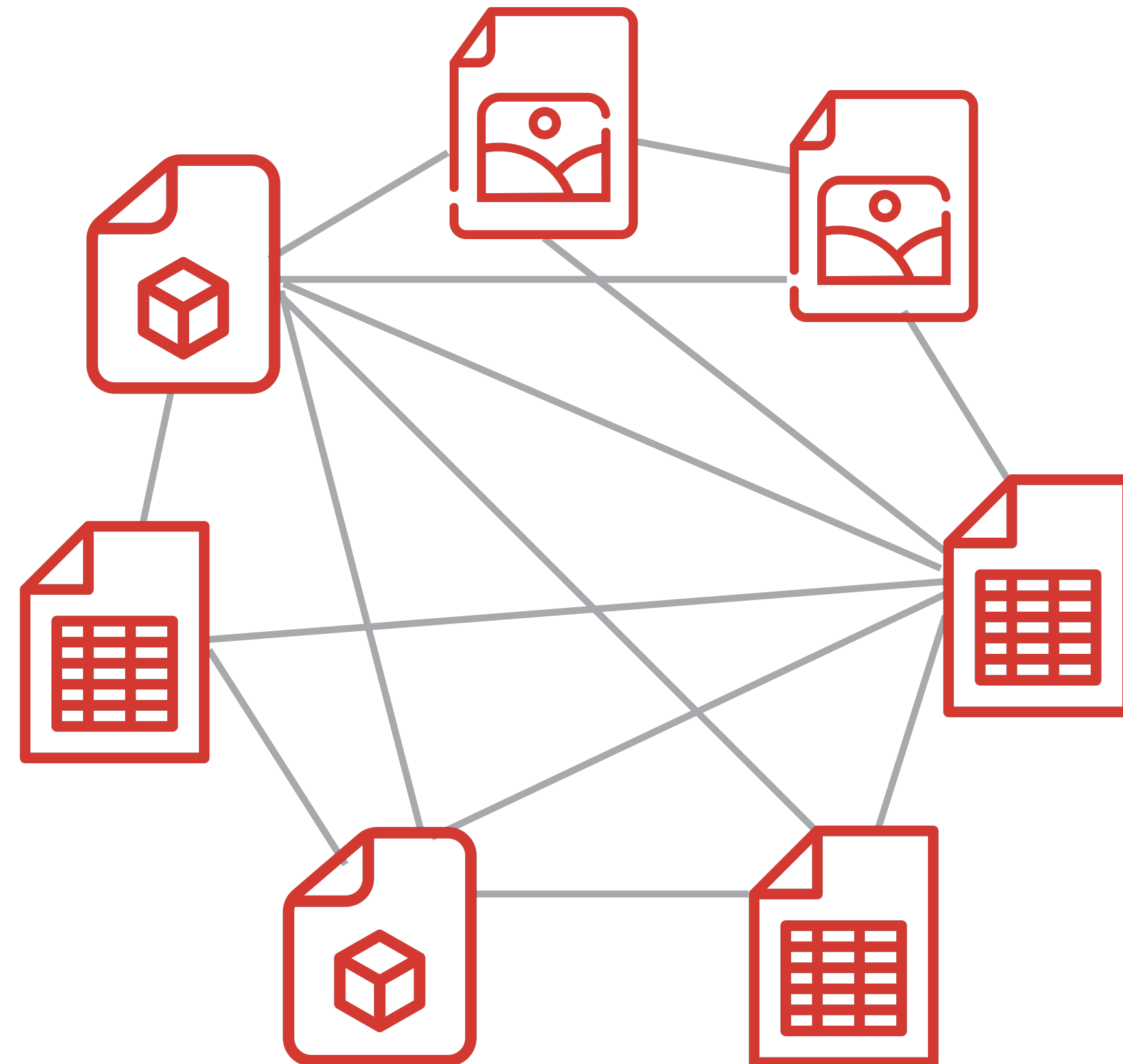


images & maps (FITS, JPEG, GIS and more)



data cubes (3D, 4D, and more)

data files' common attributes are **glued**



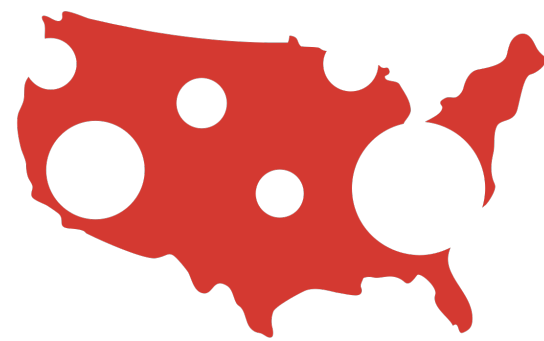
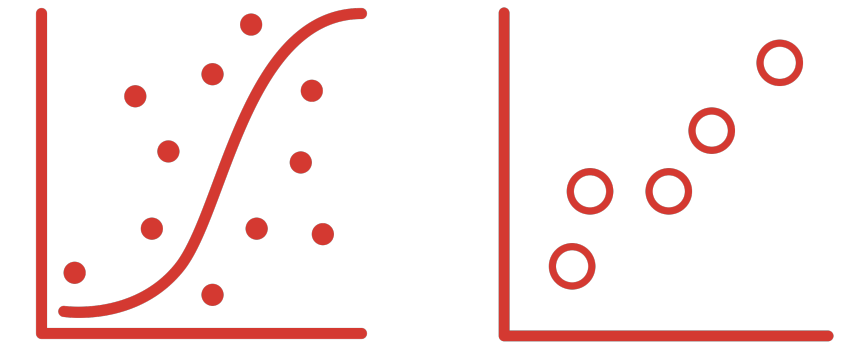
avoiding the need to merge data files

“graphs”



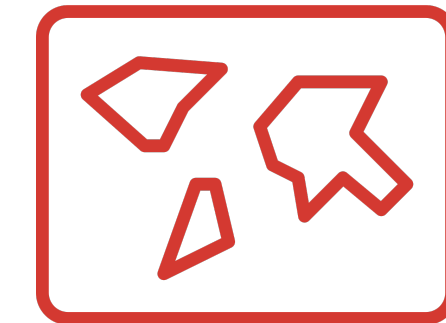
common statistical graphics

(scatterplots, histograms, tables, curves, overlays)



maps & images

(greyscale, color, contours, layer control...)



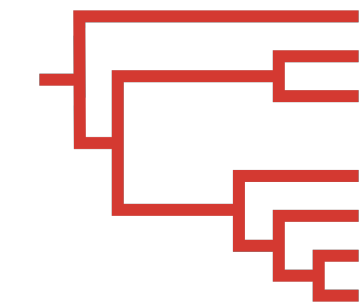
3D displays

(scatter plots, volumetric rendering, sliders...)



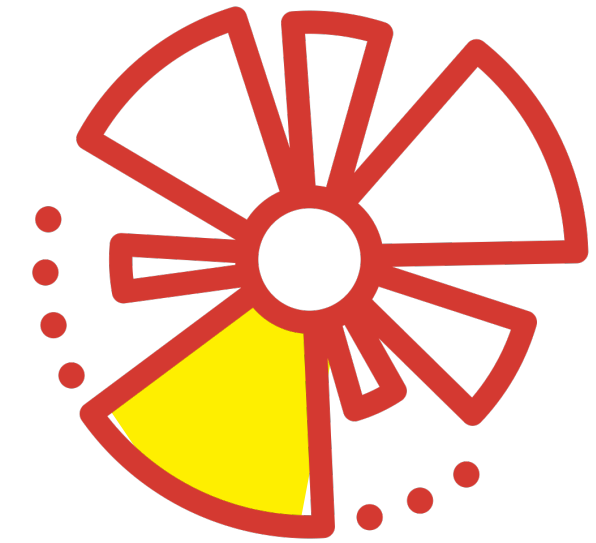
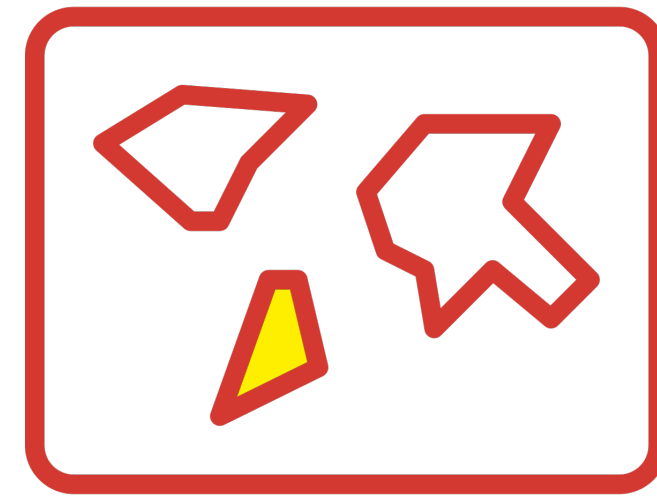
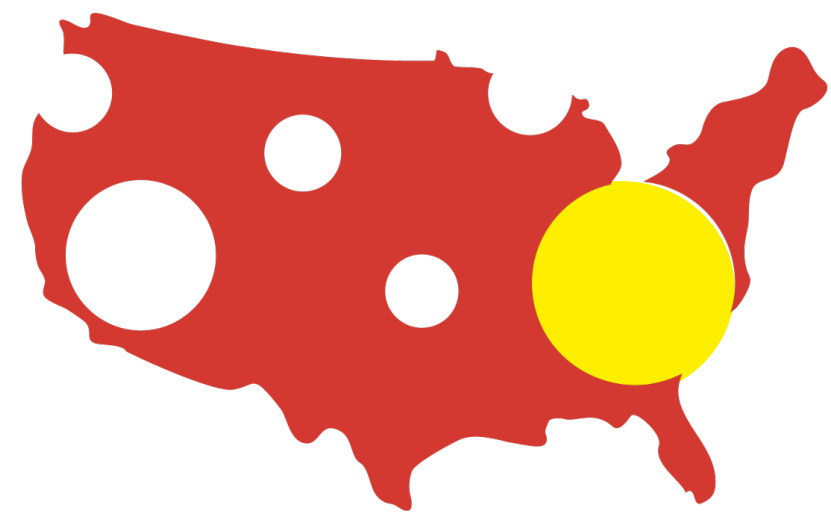
specialized & custom charts

(dendrograms, polar plots, + domain-specific options)



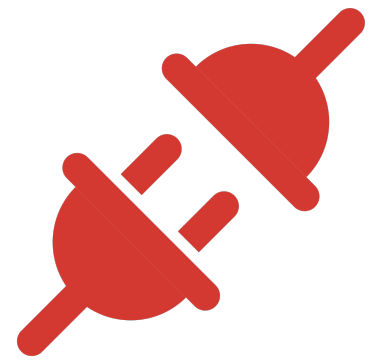


selections propagate across all **graphs**

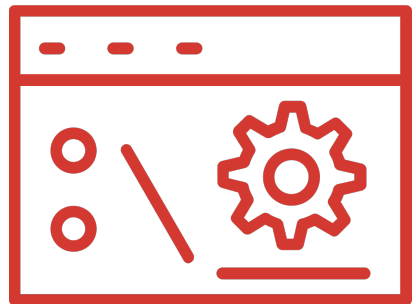


for real-time data exploration & insight

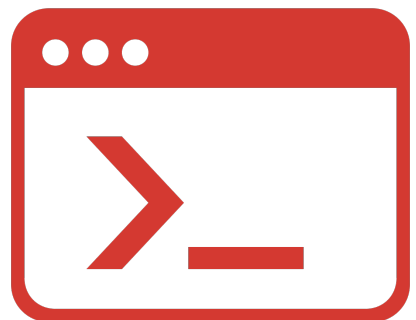
tools



plug-ins (user-defined formats, plots, layouts...)



web services (across domains)



command-line (built-in terminal, scriptable)



for easy customization



glues data,
glues graphs &
glues tools.

glueviz.org

BONUS: **save, share, or publish** what you learn—

save “sessions” to continue where you left off

export graphics

use/export to Jupyter environments

export to plot.ly (javascript)

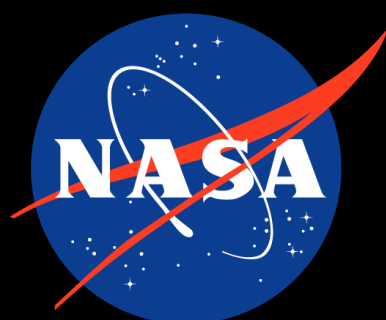
export to augmented reality

learn how at glueviz.org.



glueviz.org

supported by

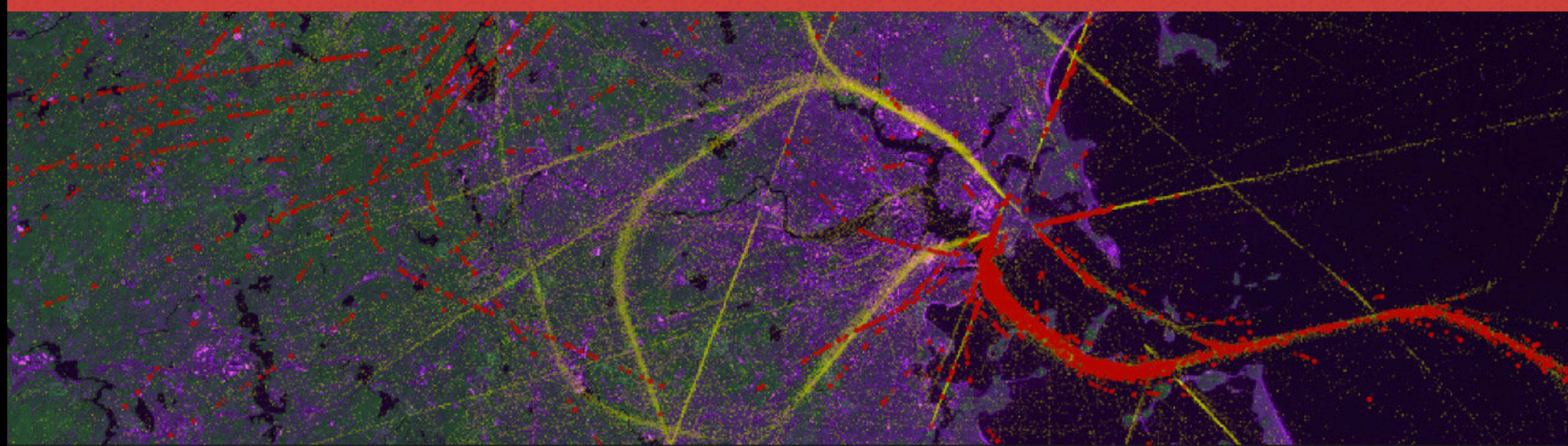


glue
solutions
inc.

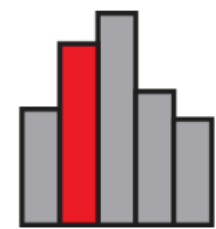
GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION

Glue: multi-dimensional linked-data exploration

Home Install Documentation Team Get involved Packages glue-con events Consulting services



Glue is an open-source Python library to explore relationships within and between related datasets



Linked Visualizations

With Glue, users can create scatter plots, histograms and images (2D and 3D) of their data. Glue is focused on the brushing and linking paradigm, where selections in any graph propagate to all others.



Flexible linking across data

Glue uses the logical links that exist between different data sets to overlay visualizations of different data, and to propagate selections across data sets. These links are specified by the user, and are arbitrarily flexible



Full scripting capability

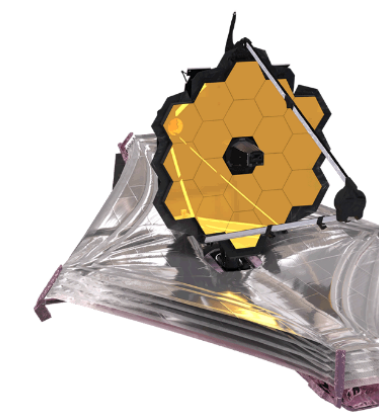
Glue is written in Python, and built on top of its standard scientific libraries (i.e., Numpy, Matplotlib, Scipy). Users can easily integrate their own python code for data input, cleaning, and analysis.

glueviz.org

glupyter (a.k.a. "glue jupyter")

"glupyter" is a union of [glue](#) and [Jupyter](#) software environments. We think it may well be the future of glue, or "glue-qt" as experts sometimes call the desktop app version of glue. This webpage, hosted openly and freely by [glue solutions, inc.](#), serves as a clearinghouse for current information about open-source glupyter-related projects. Some of these projects are funded by government agencies (notably [NSF](#) and [NASA](#)), others by private foundations (e.g. [The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation](#)), some as part of corporate collaborations (e.g. [Harvard+Google Data+Climate](#)), and some by open-source consulting work carried out by [glue solutions, inc.](#)

The [glue-jupyter GitHub repository](#) is fully open, and more detail can be found on this [Read the Docs page](#).



Quick insights for Images, Spectra

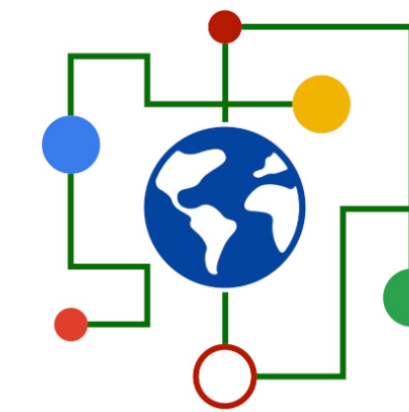


JDAViz

includes: ImViz, CubeViz, SpecViz, MOSViz

Sponsor: NASA, James Webb Space Telescope

[Read more \(blog post at 10QViz.org\)...](#)



Open-Source GIS Data Exploration

SAVE

Search-Analysis-Visualization-Environment

Sponsors: Harvard+Google Data+Climate

[Read more at Data+Climate site...](#)

[GitHub](#)



Data Science Education

Cosmic Data Stories

Sponsor: NASA, Science Activation Program (funded proposal)

[Read more at CosmicDS website...](#)

[GitHub](#)



bringing glue to JupyterLab

glupyter prototype

Sponsors: The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the National Science Foundation

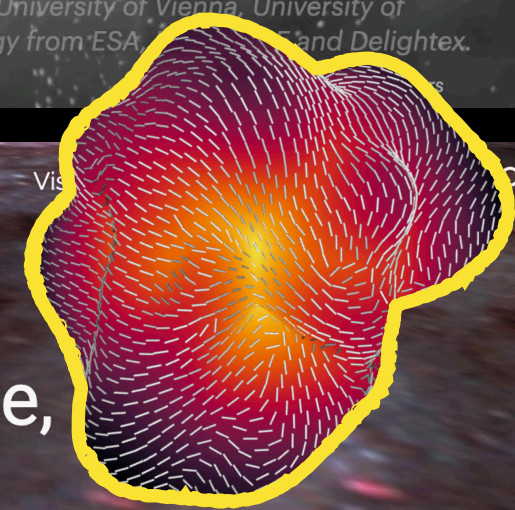
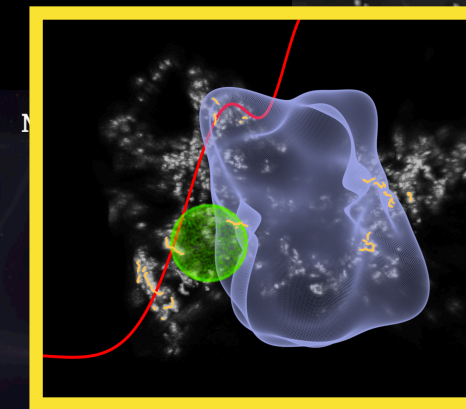
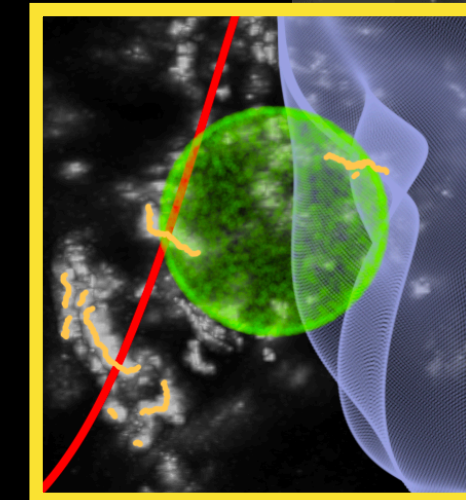
[Read more in the justification of the GBF proposal](#), awarded to Harvard, and watch this 2022 demo [video](#)

gluesolutions.io/the-software/glupyter

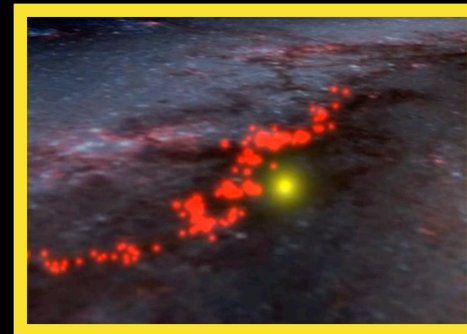
2021

The "New Milky" Way online (early 2023 edition)

THE PERSEUS-TAURUS SUPERSHELL IN 3D



Magnetized Local Bubble,



SURF

THE RADCLIFFE WAVE

The Radcliffe Wave is a gigantic structure that defines the shape of the Sun's local neighborhood in the Milky Way Galaxy. Its existence was first presented officially in a paper published in *Nature* on January 7, 2020. This website offers scientists, educators, and the interested public much more information about the "RadWave," as we like to call it. Please use this page to find **publications and talks, visuals** (images, interactives, and videos), **history, team** info, **software**, and **data**. And, if we forgot something, just let us know—and we'll try to include it in future updates!

Want to see for yourself? Explore the Wave in 3D in WorldWide Telescope!

- Publications & Talks
- Visuals
- History
- Team
- Software
- Data

2020

The Local Bubble Home News Publications & Talks Visuals Team Software

Star Formation near the Sun is driven by expansion of the Local Bubble

The discovery that the 1000-light-year-wide "Local Bubble" surrounding the Sun and Earth is responsible for the formation of all nearby, young stars was first presented in a paper published in *Nature* on January 12, 2022. Please use this page to find **news, publications and talks, visuals** (images, interactives, and videos), **team** info, and **data**. And, if we forgot something, just let us know—and we'll try to include it in future updates!



Want to see for yourself? Click HERE for interactive figure!

- News
- Publications & Talks
- Visuals
- Team
- Software
- Data

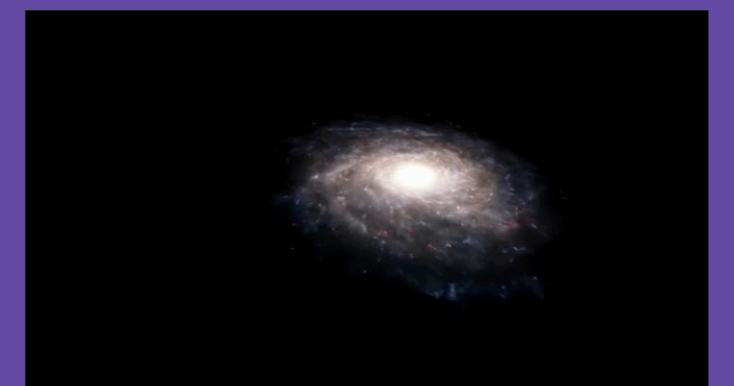
2022

you in 2021 by an international team of scientists from
Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Harvard Radcliffe Institute, University of Vienna, University of
Wisconsin, Max-Planck Institute, Ludwig Maximilian University, and technology from ESA and Delightex.

Magnetized Local Bubble Home News Publications & Talks Visuals Team Software

Thanks to the work of many who came before, and publicly-shared vast data troves, we can draft a 3D map of the magnetic field on the surface of the Local Bubble. We are constantly improving our guess as to what the map looks like, so please use this page to find **news, publications and talks, visuals** (images, interactives, and videos), and **data**. Stay tuned for updates!

The first public showing of this work will be at the 241st AAS meeting, in Seattle in 2023, and a [preprint](#) by O'Neill et al. is available on Authorea.



Want to see for yourself? Click HERE for interactive figure!

- Jump to...
- Publications & Talks
- Visuals
- Software
- News
- Data

2023

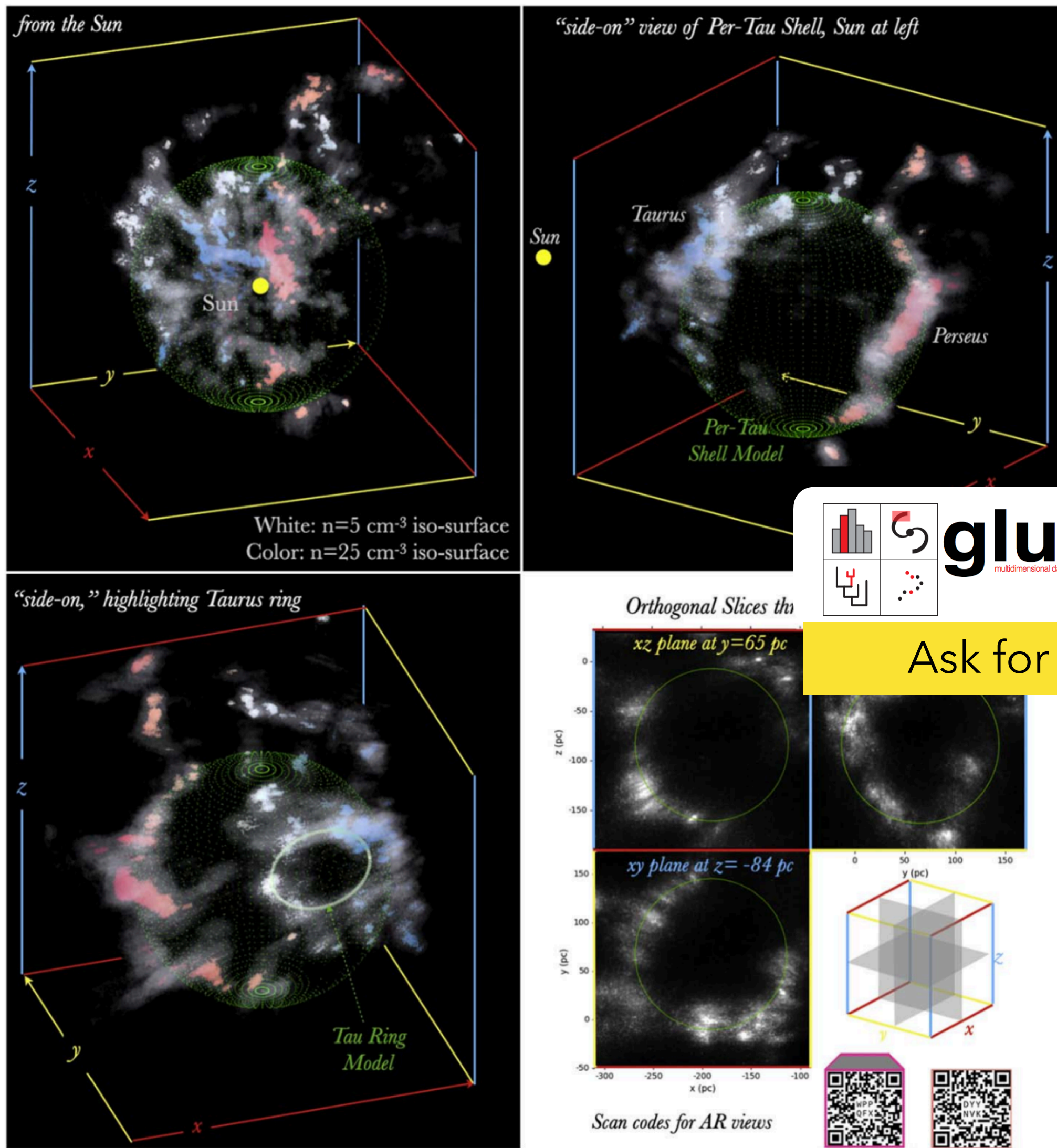
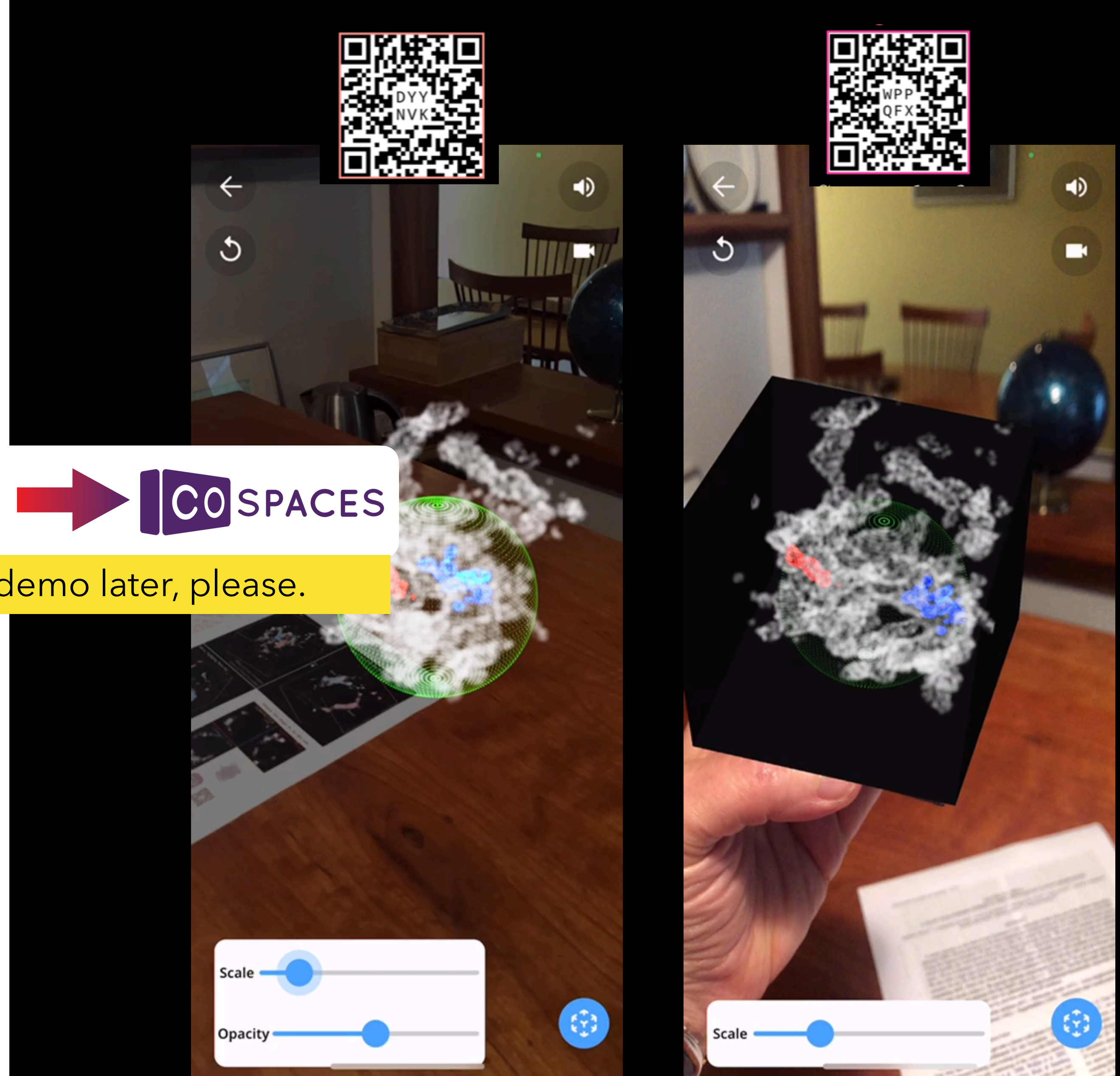


Figure 2. 3D views of the Per-Tau shell (for an interactive version⁸ of this figure click [here](#)⁹; see Figure 5 for more static visualizations). Plotted are density iso-surfaces at levels $n = 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (gray) and $n = 25 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (color), overlaid with our spherical-shell model, radius $R_s = 78 \text{ pc}$, distance from the Sun $d = 218 \text{ pc}$. The $n = 25 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ surfaces are colored by distance from the Sun (blue-to-red). Top-left panel: view from the Sun (compare with Figure 1). Top-right panel: a side view of the region. Perseus and Taurus and their diffuse envelopes are arranged on two opposing sides of the Per-Tau shell. Bottom-left panel: another side view emphasizing the Tau Ring. The ellipse is the Tau Ring model (Appendix B). Bottom-right panel: 2D density slices along the xy , xz , yz planes. All planes intersect at shell’s center. In all panels xyz are the Heliocentric Cartesian Galactic Coordinates.

2. *Tau Ring*: in a sky projection the Tau Ring is seen almost edge-on. The near side of the Tau Ring connects with the main body of Taurus at $d \approx 150 \text{ pc}$, whereas the farthest part extends to $d \approx 220 \text{ pc}$.

3. *The Fictitious Connection*: A filament seems to connect Taurus to Perseus. This connection is only a coincidental projection effect, where in actuality the filament is located at the distance of Taurus, and does not physically connect



**Phase Space Analysis of the
Local Interstellar Medium
*The Oscillation of the Radcliffe Wave***

Ralf Konietzka

Master's Thesis

at the Faculty of Physics

Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich

Submitted by

Ralf Konietzka

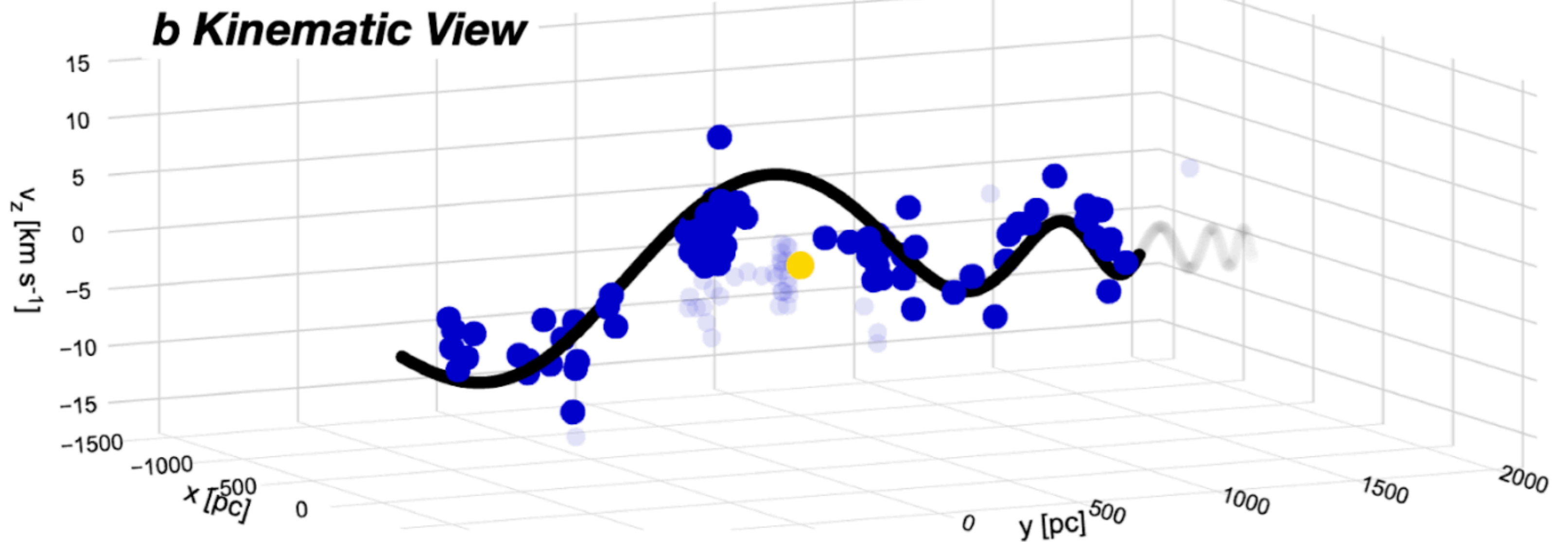
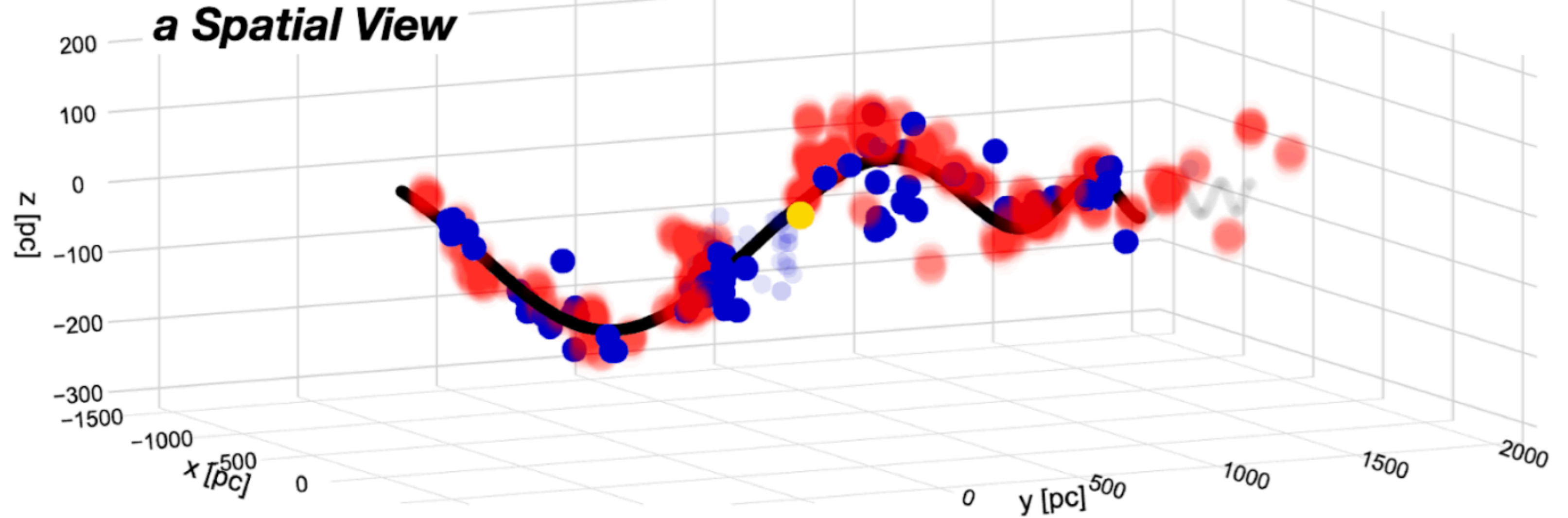
born in Nuremberg

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Alyssa Goodman

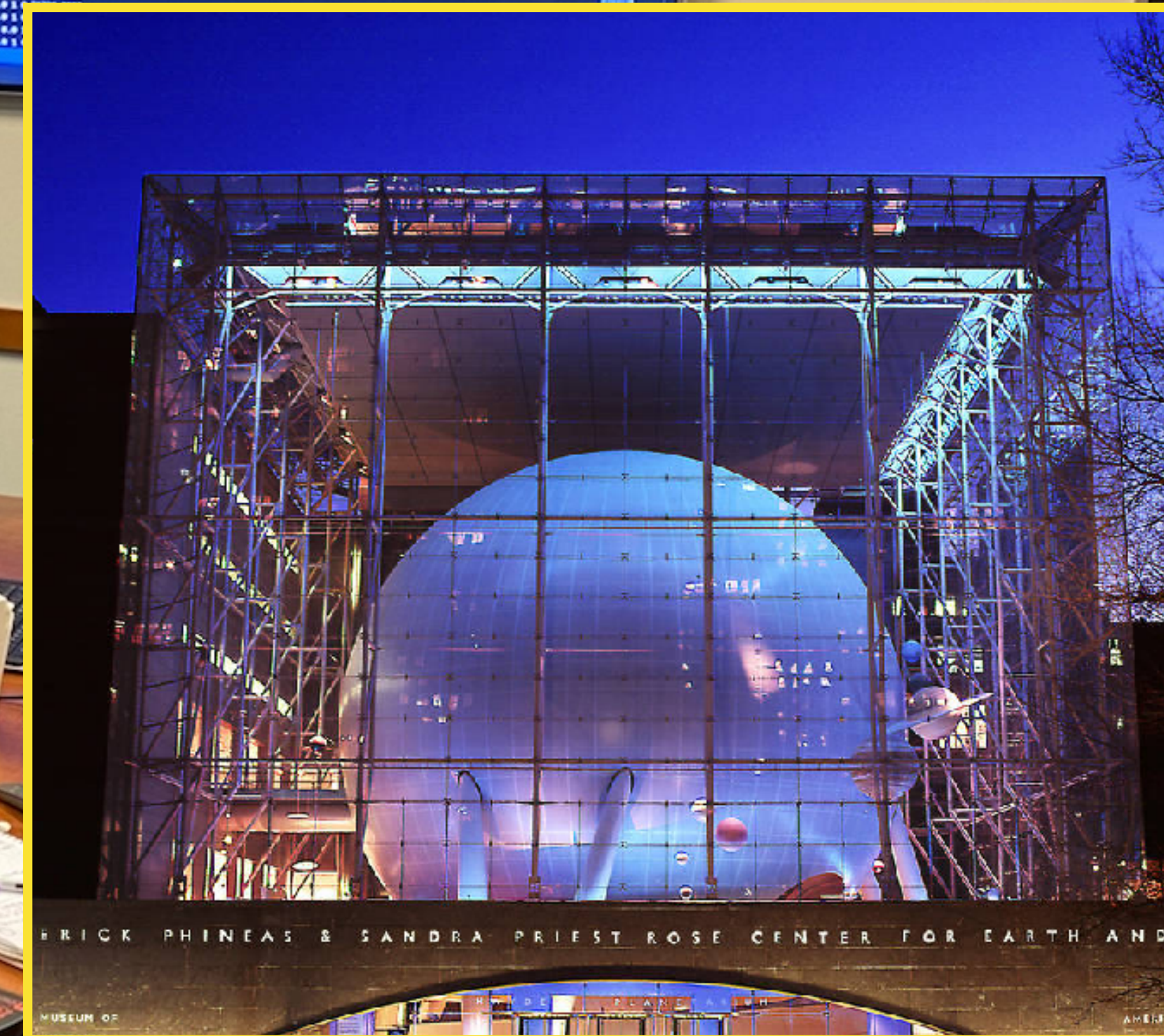
Prof. Dr. Andreas Burkert

Munich, June 12, 2023



https://ralfkonietzka.github.io/files/RW_final_figures/Figure_1.html

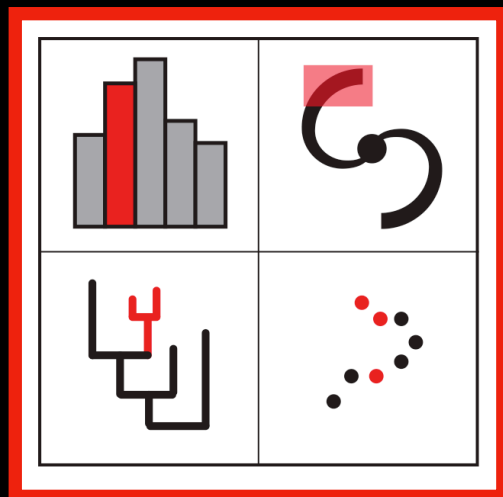
Putting it all together at MilkyWay3D.org



Welcome to a new view of the Milky Way... in 3D!

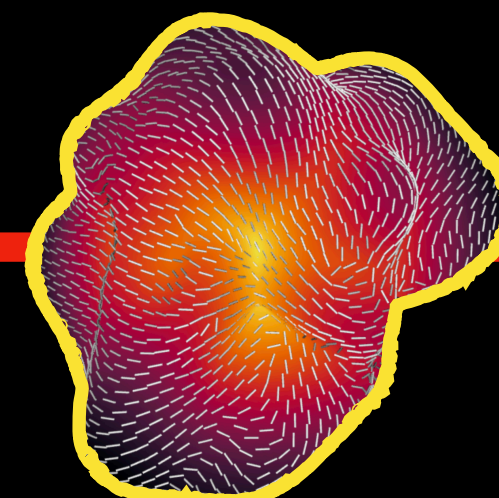
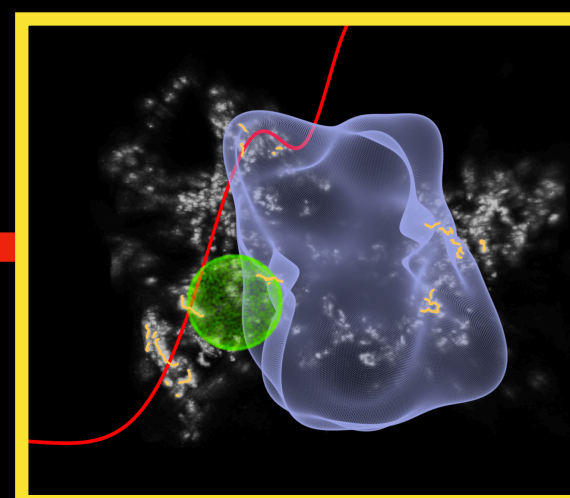
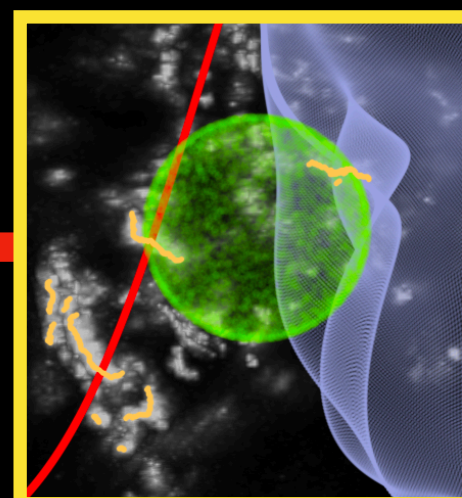
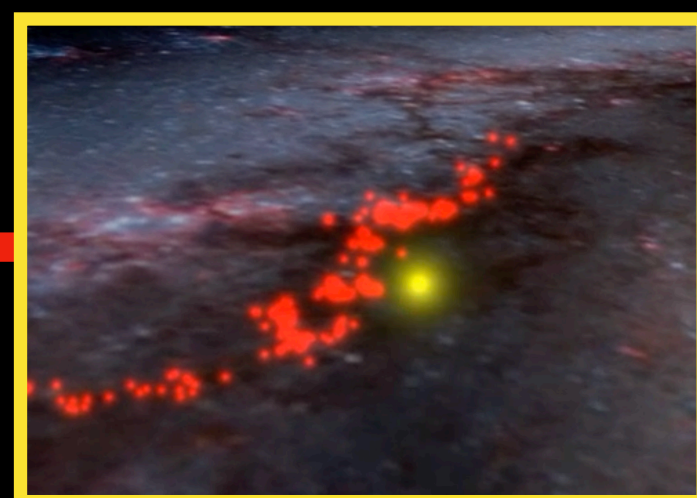
Soon, milkyway3d.org will serve as a hub for the interconnected set of outreach, education, and research resources that will result from the interconnections we're in the process of making.

Our project includes new software development; approaches to data sharing; and scientific research questions propelling our collaboration forward.

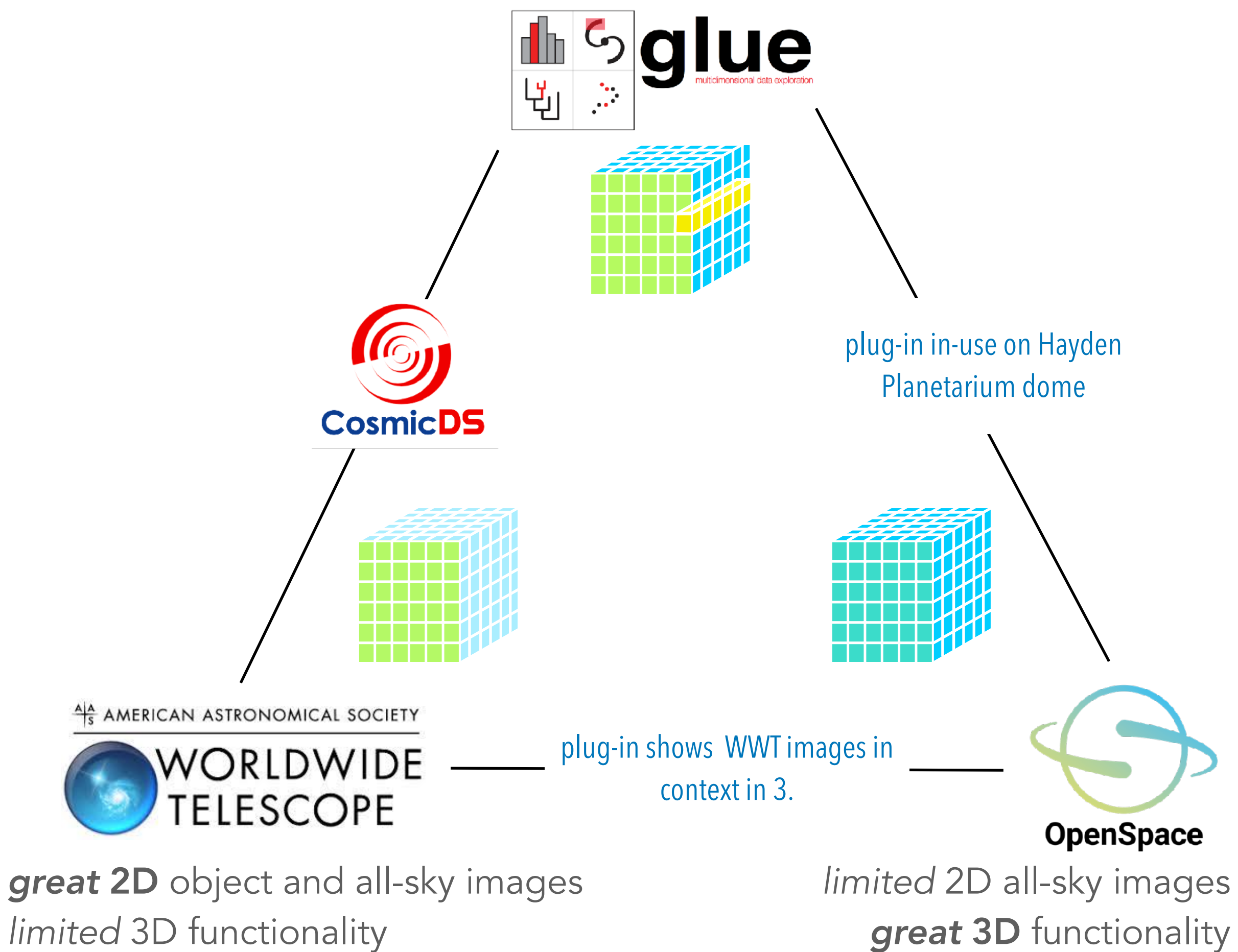


glue-ing together the Milky Way

Alyssa Goodman, Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian



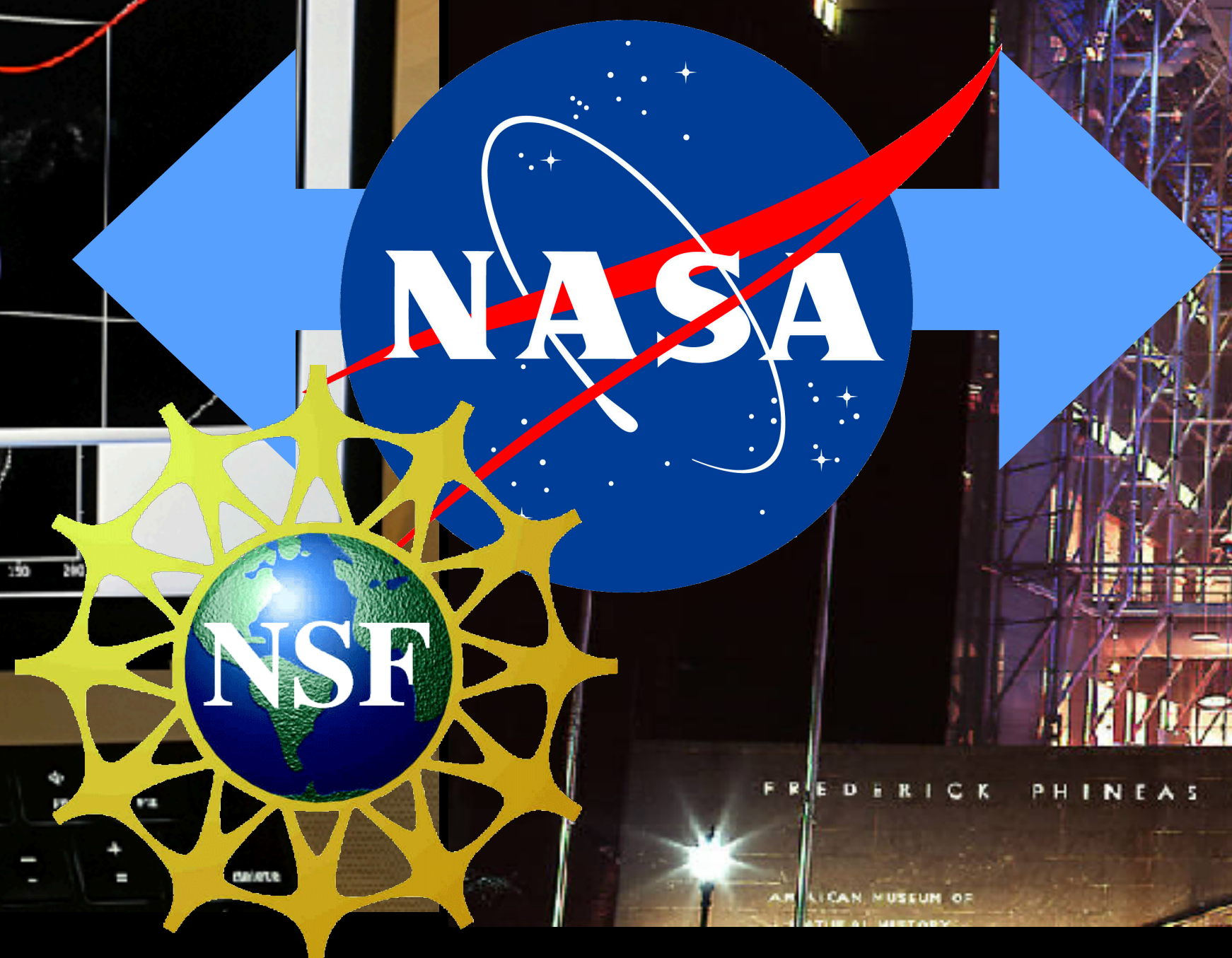
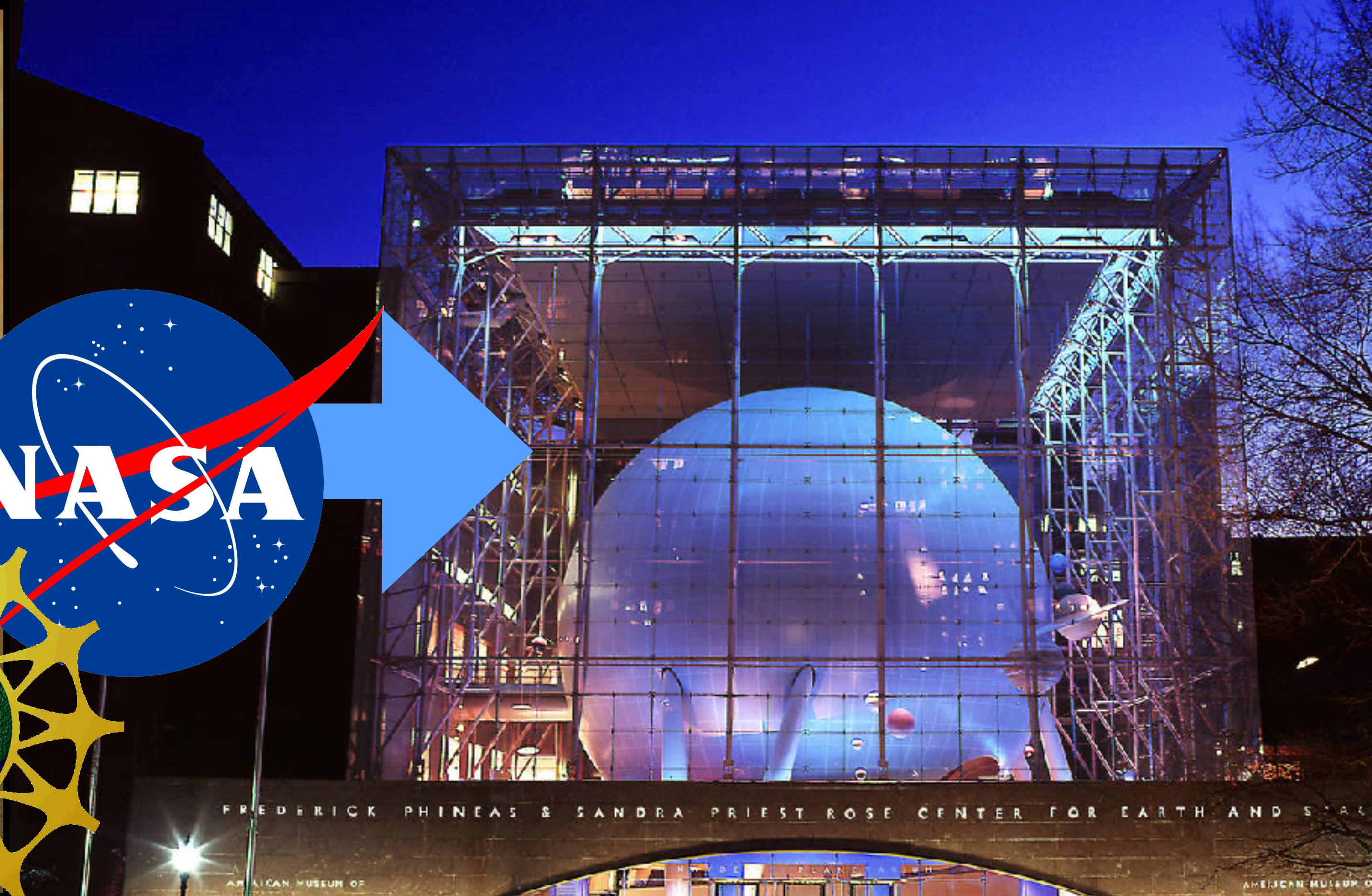
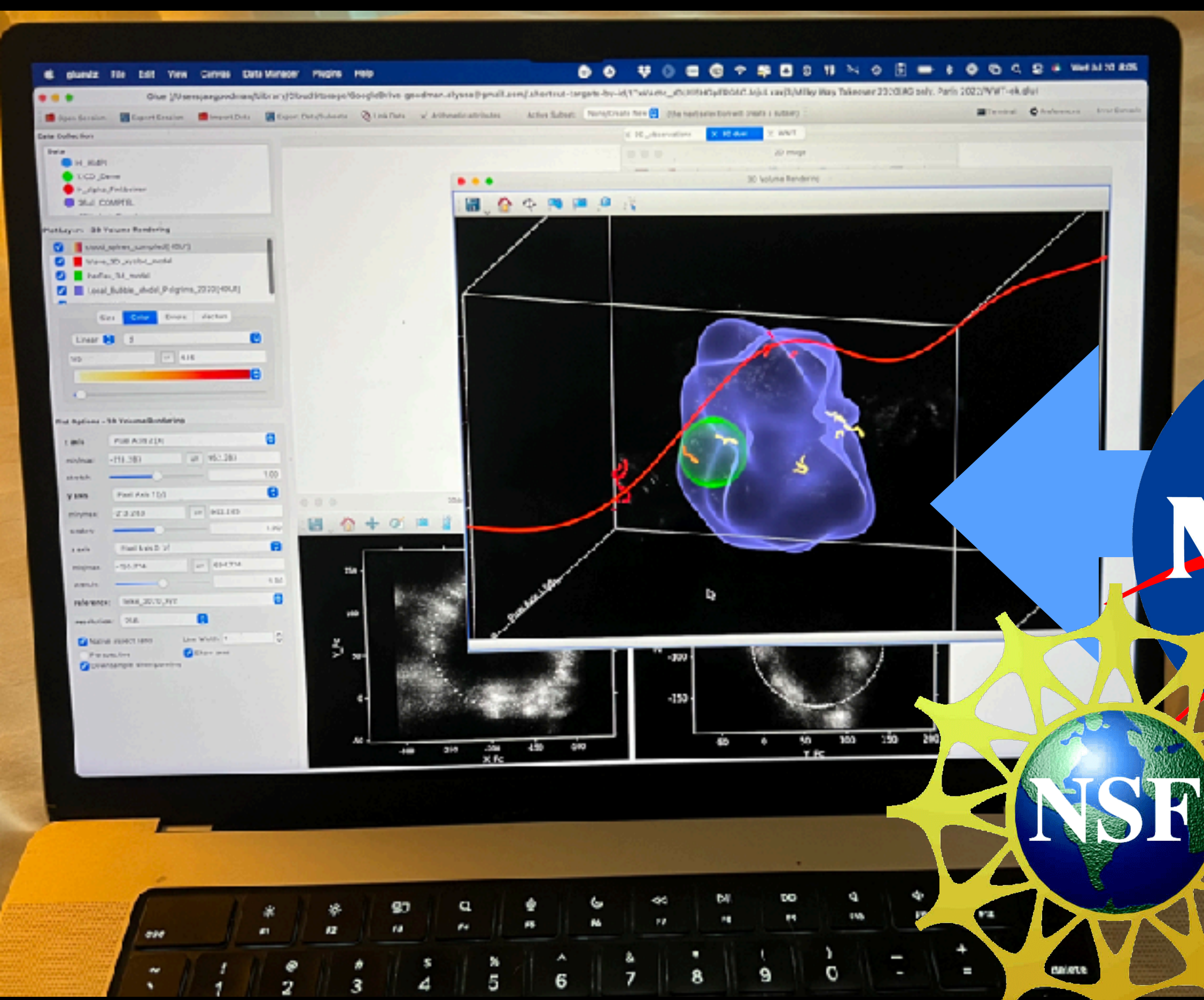
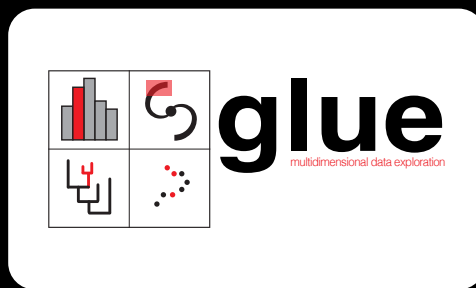
great 1D, 2D and 3D data manipulation,
flexible architecture facilitating plug-ins, data
transfer, and interactive data exploration;
“glupyter” flavor runs in web pages



The “Perseus-Taurus Superbubble”
a demo of the need for 2D-3D contextualization functionality



This video was composited using the WWT and OpenSpace, making some use of prototype plug-ins, but 2D and 3D imagery was aligned manually by experts. As a generalizable STEM concept, it explains the deceptive “forced perspective” made possible in when objects at very different distances, in 3D, appear to touch in 2D.



A 3D Map of the Local Bubble's Magnetic Field

Explore Interactive Figures from the paper

Figure 1: Local-to-total Extinction Ratio

Figure 3: 3D Vector Field

Figure 4: Environment

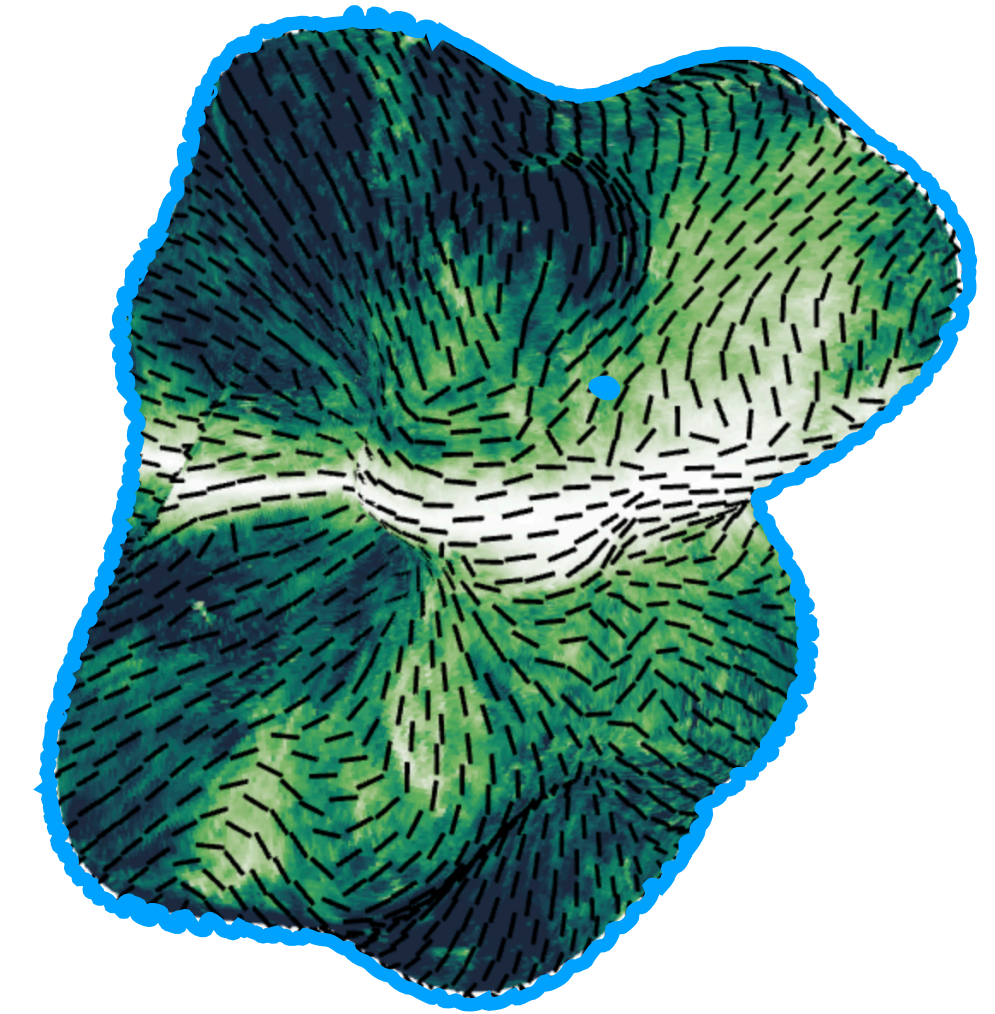
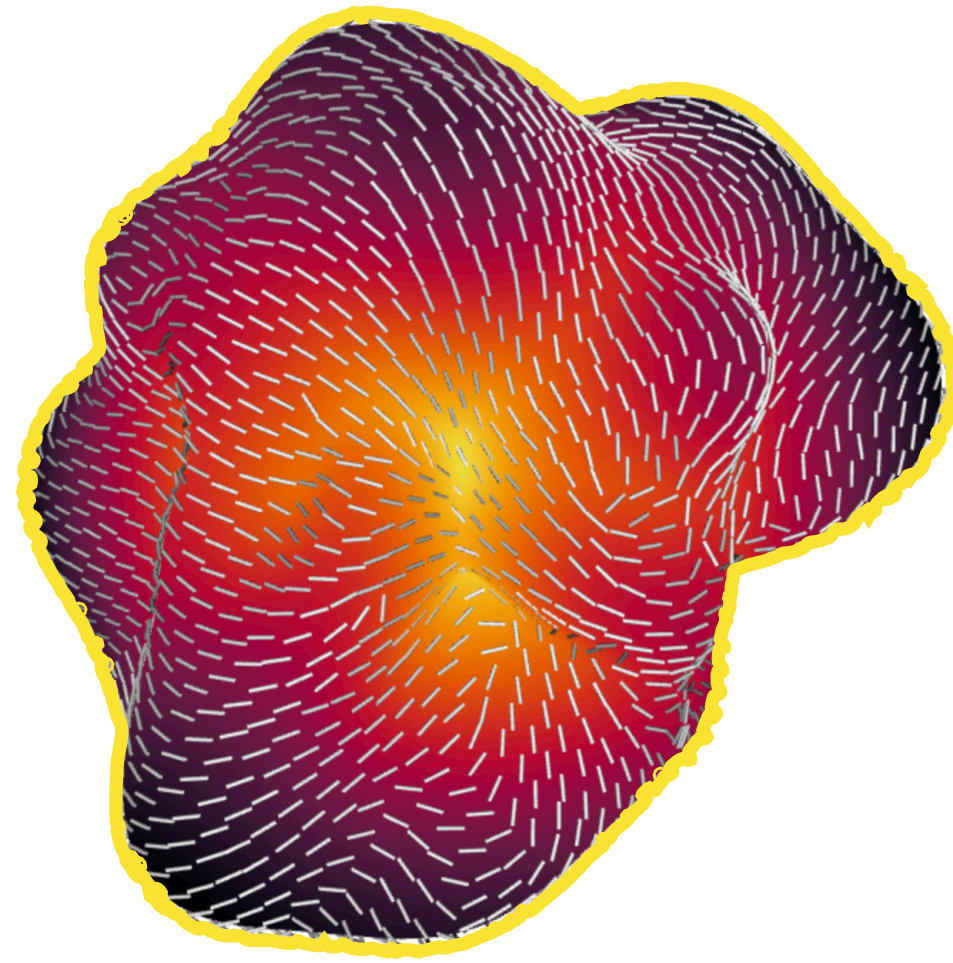
Figure 5: Distance

Figure 6: Inclination from plane-of-the-sky, Γ

Figure 7: Polarization fraction p

Figure 8: Dispersion S

Figure 12: Background Starlight



<https://theo-oneill.github.io/magneticlocalbubble/>

